FREE TIN PLATE DEFEATED.

THE TABLET BILL PASSED UPON DOWN TO LUMBER.

Mr. Witson's Amendment to Reduce the Daty on Untut Diamonds from Pifteen to Ten Per Cent. Voted Bown After a Lively Fight, in Which Mr. Cummings Attacked Bourks Cockean The Duty on Tis Plate P and at 1 1-5 Cent a Pound After an Amendment to Pat It on the Free List Had Bern Defeated Hot Words Between Cannos and Hunter of Illinois,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2th-When the House met this morning Mr. Cockran (Dem., N. V.) sugcontinuance of his dilatory tactics of yester-day, when he tried to prevent the offering of an amendment attaching the Revenue bill. the income tax provision, to the Tariff bill. He was successful resterday, more from the fact that the managers of the bill had not decided what to do with it than because of the absence of a quorum. During the call of the roll enough members strolled in to complete a querum. Mr. Cockran called attention to this tect and withdrew his point of order, and the roll call was discontinued.

After the transaction of some routine busigess the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Tariff ball, with Mr. Bichardson Dem., Tenn | in the chair. Thorawas an amendment pending last evening, ofered by Mr. Wilson, to the schedule relating to dolls, dolls' heads, toy marbles, &c., and all other tore not composed of rubber china. porcelain, parian, bisque, carthen or stone ware, providing that it should take effect Oct.

Lockwood (Dom., N. Y.) offered an amendment to the paragraph raising the duty on those articles from 25 to 35 per cent. He said that he offered this amendment in the interest of the women and children who were country. A Republican member tried to drive Mr. Lorswood Into an admission that this would benefit the manufacturers. Mr. Lockward parried the questions and refused to he cornered and the only response the Republican could get was that he expected the working women and children to be benefited by an nereass of tariff.

Mr. Johnson (Dem., Ohio) asked if there were not enough grown people in the country without taxing the children. Mr. Harter (Dem., this in the name of the millions of children in the country, spoke in the same strain. Mr. Lockwood's amendment was then lost on a viva voce vote, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Wilson was then agreed to 130

Mr. Wilson also offered the following amendments, which were agreed to without denote: In the paragraph regarding lish insert the words salt water, so may to read "herrings, pickled, frozen or salted, and salt water lish, frazen or packed in ice, three-quarters cent per pound. In the free list the clause reading Tash, fresh," was amended by adding the words "forcen or packed in ice."

There was a lively debate on Mr. Wilson's amendment proposing a reduction of duty on specification and all precious stones from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.) offered an amendment to Mr. Wilson's amendment increasing the duty on diamonds from 15 per cent. to 50 per cent.

per cent.
Mr. Alderson (Dem., W. Va.) offered a substitute to the pending schedule increasing the duty on cut diamonds from 15 per cent. to 50 per cent., and on rough or uncut diamonds to

dut on cut diamonds from 15 per cent. to 50 per cent.
The hepublican members of the House teased Mr. Wilson with the statement that he had revorted his amendment in order that the poor might have their diamonds cheaper. An interesting colloquy followed, in which Mr. Cannon (Rep., III.) and Mr. Hunter (Dem. III.) figured.

Mr. Cannon good-naturedly called Mr. Hunter's attention to the position in which he was placed by Mr. Wilson's amendment. Twenty-five years ago, and at every election since, the gentleman on the Democratic side of the House had begun his speeches at the hustings by the statement that the flepublican party had placed a duty of from forty per cent to sixty per cent on the necessities of the poor, and a duty of only ten per cent, on the diamonds of the rich. He thought the action of Mr. Wilson had spoiled his speech. Oreat laughter and spinlause on the liepublican side.

In reply Mr. Hunter went into personnlities, and charged that Mr. Cannon had lost his scat in the Fifty-second Congress by reason of his improper remarks mails in the Fifty-Brst Congress.

Mr. Cannon said that his remarks in the

Nr. Cannon said that his remarks in the lity-first Congress had been misstated, and e was surprised that the gentleman should sail his nostrils in the fifth of the lifty-first

trail his noetries in the birth of the Cannon had congress.

Mr. Hunter replied that as Mr. Cannon had denied the fruth of the statements attributed to him, he (Mr. Hunter) would withdraw whatever offensive remarks he might have made. Mr. Holman, in offering his amendment to the amendment of Mr. Wilson, said that the duty he proposed, namely, 30 her cent, was the duty as fixed by the Walker Tariff law.

Mr. Commings (Dem., N.Y., said Mr. Holman assarting that the Walker the amendment of Mr. Wilson, Said that the duty as fixed by the Walker Tariff law.

Mr. Commings them. Nr. I said Mr. Holman was mistaken in asserting that the Walker tariff immosed a duty of 30 per cent. on unset diamonds: it was on set diamonds. He said that after the Committee on Ways and Means had decided to put a duty of 10 per cent. on diamonds a delegation of diamond importers came to Washington from New York to urge a reduction of the duty to 10 per cent. He read copies of letters and a telegram passing between Mr. Cockien and telegram passing between Mr. Cockien and Mr. A. J. G. Hodenpyl. Chairman et a committee of diamond importers in New York, indicating that Mr. Cockien had been aborting in the interests of the importers. The correspondence which he had read was from the discussion of the diamond importers of New York. Indicating that Mr. Cockien had formed to Washington to ask for a releation of the diamond importers of New York. When the diamond importers of New York had come to Washington to ask for a releation of the duty of 15 per cent. he Mr. Commings had gone to meet Mr. Gockien who had promised faithfully to stand he had in his effort to have the duty put at 10-ter cent. He was surraised that the lemmental Ways and Means committee should have left in the bilan hax on the necessaries of life with the poor, such as common vescelables, on which there were lases ranging from 20 to 35 per cent, yet the Ways and Means Committee had intended to offer an amendment with the had been shall out by the special order limiting debate. He Mr. Commings for the bilance of the Ways and Means Committee had intended to offer an amendment imposing a duty of 30 per cent on diamonds that he had been shall out by the special order limiting debate. He Mr. Commings for the bilance of the work and mean down the bilance of the said of that decreated in giving him the creekt which was higher than necessaries and it was a reversal of that decreated in giving him the creekt which was higher than necessaries and it was a r was valid as recards diamonds, why did not lise same argument but if it lisesame argument apply with equal force than a to smuggle diamonds. Yet the duty on laces had less mass.

increase it was just as easy to sangele laces as to sangele diamonds, yet the duty on laces had been rangel.

Mr. bingley liep. Me. said that the duty on campaide had been reduced in former tariffills from its per cent, to a per cent, on the ground that the articles were so small that liep could easily be convenied, and that a bighterid on diamonds was an incentive to sangeling and that a low tariff led to the collection of increased revenues. But this reach certainty did not hold good in the matter of set diamonds for they were more difficult to convent, and hence in the Tariff law of less a duty of oil per cont, was imposed on set diamonds while it was increased by the less of less to set in the control of the set of less than the far if they did not see any less to set in the reach set in the far if he will be seed in the reach. The could not see any less to set for they were more difficult to convent, and hence in the far if he will be seed in the reach. The could not see any less to set in the reach of the set of less to set in the set of less of less to set in the set of less of less to set in the set of less of less to set in the set of less of less than the law of less than the law of last the less than the last the last than the last the last than the last than the last the last the last than the last the last that he did not think last than the last the last than the last t

tion: but whon the act of 1890 was parsed eircumstances were different from those existing at the present time. Now there were 1,200 men emerged in the industry of diamond cutting, and if a tariff of 15 per cent would result a transfering to them the entire business of diamond cutting he was in favor of it. He thought the proposition to gut a the of 20 per cent, on uncut diamonds, made by certain lemocrats, was not for the purpose of raising revenue, but of raising the value of certain lemocrats, who not for the purpose of raising revenue, but of raising the value of certain lemocrats diamonds were in layor of the rich, as was shown by their acting diamonds come in free of duty, needed such padding to give their speeches, value Langiver on Republican side. He had no doubt that Mr. Holman would vote for the amendment increasing the duty on diamonds to 30 per cent, just as he has supported a proposition to appropriate \$100,000,000 to for the amendment increasing the duty on diamonds to 30 per cent, just as he has supported a proposition to appropriate \$100,000,000 to for the amendment increasing the duty on diamonds as originally fixed by the Wilson bill-fifteen per cent.

The time for debate hand, was in earnest, and he Mr. Reed commended his proposition to keep the duty on diamonds as originally fixed by the Wilson bill-fifteen per cent.

The time for debate having chosed Mr. Alderson withdraw his former substitute, and offered in place of it one fixing the duty on precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set, at thirty per cent, all valorem; and on uncut pracious stones of all kinds, cut but not set, at thirty per cent, all valorem; and on uncut pracious stones. Steen mer cent, all valorem; and a bilamond dust, and jewels for watches and other precious stones, rough or uncut," but leaving in giaziers and engravers' diamonds, and other precious stones, rough or uncut, but leaving in giaziers and engravers' diamonds, and other precious stones, rough or uncut, but leaving in giaziers and engravers' diamonds, and

ocks. Mr. Holman thereupon endorsed, the substitule of Mr. Alderson, and withdrew his own amendment.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Alderson's substitute, and on a standing vote it was departed - note /8. Tellers were demanded, and the substitute was then agreed to the folial. Mr. Wilson's amendment, as amended by Mr. Alderson, was then agreed to on a vote by fellers. If I to 8t.

Mr. Chithwaite offered the following amendment to the till files eschedule: Alderson, and withdrew his own

on page 18, in three I and I destrice out the words "and 1-5 cents per pound" and meets the information of draw that provide a fact that the advection and this place but the world duty on such the place shad be referred for the use of the chave-nament.

The object of this amendment is to reduce he tariff from 1 1-2 corts per pound to 1 cent. In Justice 1 to 1 cent. In Justice 1 to 1 cent.

Mr. Justinwaile spake in favor of his amendment.

In Breekinridge Dem. Ky.) offered a substitute nutting in plate on the Irve list, and spoke in favor of his proposition.

Mr. Simpson Pop. Kan. supported the amendment to nut tim plate on the Irve list, lie wanted the workingman, when he washed his face in a new tim tash, to see prefected in it lies shallow of a man who would no longer pay tribute to the alien owners of tin deposits in the United States. He spike of a published statement as to the largely increased value of his farm, and said that the facts were that he had paid \$5.000 for his farm, had spent \$4.000 on it, and would now take \$5.000 for it and throw \$1.300 mortgage a so-called sign of prespecify into the cargain. Laughter.

Mr. Rooinson Rep. Pal, referring to Mr. Simpson a farm, said that he preferred to take the statement of the Mayor of Medicine Lodge the gentleman's town) as to its value than gentleman's town; as to its value than of the gentleman himself, who was an in-

Nour farm is assessed." Mr. Robinson said, "and he knows what you paid for it ten years ago."
"I did not own it ten years ago." Mr. Simp-

"I did not own it ten years and son broke in.
You told me vesterday." Mr. Robinson insisted, "hiat you would not sell it for \$8,000, and now you say you will take \$5,000 for it. The fact remains that your farm has not depredated in value. Farms in hansas, as elsewherethroughout the United States, have gone up in value. up in value"
How about farm mortgages ?" Mr. Simpson

When the content of t

of \$7,000,000.
Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) expressed his regret that his colleague (Mr. McEttrick) had seen it to assail his State, whose honor ought to be as accret to him as his own.

Mr. McEttrick denied having made any attack on his State. The attack which he had made was on the Republican party of the State. nonor ought to be as

lo assail his State, whose honor ought to be as eacred to him as his own.

Mr. McEttrick denied having made any attack on his State. The attack which he had made was on the Republican party of the State. Demo-ratic applause.]

Mr. Mctall said that if gentlemen on the other side, who were so very ready with their applause, would look at the facts, they would see how much their applause was worth in this particular instance. He went on to say that, unfer the laws of Massachusetts children under Li years of age could not be employed in factories, and that all the laws of Massachusetts relating to education or labor had made that commonwealth a revered and cause was spoken. Her tilled an affect like colleague, he added had for the face of getting the applause of the Democrats, slandered the good old Commonwealth.

Mr. Hondrix (Dem., N. Y.) argued against patting in plate on the free list. The duty of I 1-3 cents a pound, he said wash revenue duty, and the revenue which it would produe was needed by the tiovernment. If the Gavernment was to be crippled by such reductions of revenue it would be necessary to issue and releasing more boads.

After further discussion Mr. Breckinridge ibram, ky, offered to withdraw his amendment to put tin plate on the free list, but objection was made by Mr. Johnson (Dem., O. The amendment was then voted down—reas. Six mays. 184.

The question was then voted down—reas. Six mays. 184.

The superion was first taken on reducing the rate from 1 1-3 cents a pound to 1 cent, it was reported by Mr. Johnson (Dem., O. The accession was first taken on reducing the rate from 1 1-3 cents a pound to 1 cent, it was reported by Mr. Johnson (Dem., O. The accession was first taken on reducing the rate from 1 king cents as pound to 1 cent, it was reported by Mr. Board taken of the appear of the amendment, providing that no relate shall be allowed, was also defeated without a division.

Mr. toutlewsites inp. Me. moved to substitute the lumber paragraph in the Mckinley act for that reported in the wild had

After further discussion the lumber schedule

went over till to-morrow morning, when another hour is to be given to it the lead and zinc schedule to be taken up after humber, and an hour given to it. Another at 5.20, the House took a recess till 8 P. M.

Not even the unpropitious weather which came upon the rive to-day was able to make any appreciatio difference in the large attendance in the galleries at the night session. The speakers of the evening were.

For the bill Hoppescolatives Martin (Ind.), the Armond Mo. Bunn 18.4. Fithman III.)
Terry lark, and bine-more take.

Against the bill representatives McCall Mass. Adams 19.1. Hartman Mont. Phillips 19.1. Harages Williams 19.1.

AGAINST THE BOND ISSUE.

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ADDITS RAILLY'S RESOLUTION.

It Declares that the Secretary Has No Authority to Issue Bonds and Use the Proceeds for Any Other Purpose Thus. the Redemption of Greenbucks - Katabis of Labor Injunction Soft to Be Presed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-The House Commitsee on the Judiciary to-day authorized Mr. Bailey of Texas to report favorably his resolution relative to Secretary Carlisle's proposed. and issue. The resolution was adopted by a vote of fito 4. The full text of the resolution is Row & C. That it is the sense of the House of Represen

atives that the Peccetare of the Treasury has no acof the I nited States except such as is conferred upon bins by the act approved Jan, Je, 1875, existing "an act to provide for the Resumption of Specia Parments," and that the money derived from the sale of nomis issued under that art cannot be lawfully apolled to any purposes except those specified therein.

When Mr. Battey called up his resolution he stated briefly the grounds upon which he base i his contention. Some general discussion followed, which developed the fact that the opponents of the resolution did not deny that the esclution stated the law, but doubted the expediency of noting upon the subject after the scretary had issued his call. It was moved or Mr. Layton of Ohio that the resolution be aid on the table subject to call. In other words, while his motion did not provide that be resolution be laid aside indefinitely, the purpose was to prevent consideration at the resent time. Mr. I aviou's motion was de-cated by a vote of to 6. The next motion has made by Mr. Bailey on the adoption of the esolution, much his was carried by the same

rescent time. Mr. I aviou's motion was detected by a vote of it to 4. The next motion was made by Mr. Hailey on the aloption of the resolution, and this was carried by the same v.t.a.

The action of the committee plainly indicates that the majority were not influenced by the arguments made by Secretary Carlisle yesterday when he appeared before them. It is Mr. Italiey's purpose to call up the resolution in the Horse at the carliest moment affect the tariff bill shall have been disposed of. He believes that it will pass that nody by the same relative majority which it secured in the committee this morning. He believes that it will pass that body by the same relative majority which it secured in the committee this morning. He believes too, that favorable action upon the committee's resolution by the House will result in the Secretary's applying the processes of the sale of the bonds as required by law and not to meet the current expenses of the Government, Asked what the Secretary would do for foads to meet the present emergency. Mr. Bailey replied: "Con the seliginorage in the Treasury. That will meet our present necessities."

If the six Republicans present five Messra, Stone, Hay, Childs, I plegraft, and Broderick voted to report the resolution. Mr. Powers of Vermont voted in the negative. Mr. W. A. Stone of Fennsylvania gave to a 1 mirel Press reporter to-day thefollowing statement, embodying the reasons of the five Republicans for voting in the allirmative:

The liccubition party has always maintained, since the acts of 1875 and 1882, that there should be kept at all times, by sale of bonds if necessary, a reserve fund of \$100,000,000,000, secred to the redemption of United States notes. The proposition of Secretary Carlisle is practically to when our and destroy the reserve fund by treating it as a balance in the Treasury, out of which the ampropriations of Congress of the laboration of this city, who will nave charge of the case, Mr. J. Warner Mills of Denver, who is in the Supervices of Shellabarager & Wi

NO INCOME TAX.

In Evarisian Sentenera,

A Sun reporter, on his way to the Cotton Exovercoat pockets. He was in a reflective mood. Henry Hentz, an ex-President, and others had called a meeting of the Democratic members to protest against the proposed income tax legislation at Washington, Mr. Hentz and Mr. Evarts are good friends and Mr. Henti presided at the meeting.

In his speech Mr. Hentz declared that Congress had no business to incorporate the income tax measure with the Wilson Tariff bill He added that no such line of policy could be He added that no such line of policy could be construed from the Democratic platform, and that the Southern and Westorn Democratic Representatives in Congress had gone too far in joining the income tax measure with the tariff till. Mr. Hentz was convinced that the income tax was entirely foreign to the tariff till. Mr. Evarts appearance in the neighborhood may have been a coincidence only, but these were the resolutions presented to the meeting after Mr. Hentz's speech:

Weever, the Committee on Ways and Means of Committe

hood may have been a coincidence only, but these were the resolutions presented to the meeting after Mr. Hentz's speech:

Where, The Committee on Ways and Means of Congress has reported favorably a but having as its particular teaching of revenue by a but and the second of revenue by a but and the second of the teaching of revenue by a but and became and his action on the part of the Ways and Means of the thomes and his action on the part of the Ways and Means of the thomes where a determination on the part of the majority for teaching the second of the thomes and teach and the second of the thomes and the part of the country new therefore by the pean of the country new, therefore, be it.

New-rod by the Democratic members of the Country new, therefore, be it.

New-rod by the Democratic members of the New York Cotton Exchange. In investing assembled, that while we are in hearth accord with the seminate and price commendation of the feed of the test may be a sent of the part of the semination of the semina nd

New Second. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded
each lieutocratic member of the House of Repre-ntatives and also to the centative from this Matte. After the reader got his breath the resolu-

Washington, Jan. 20. The Treasury Department to-day lost in cash, as compared with resterday, \$1,300,000, making the net balance stand at the close of to-day's business \$60.021.448, as follows: Gold, \$60,022,131; currency, \$21000117; loss \$7,204 708 for in erest, making the true net balance in round terest making the true het balance in round figures SNI Ruoles, het balance in the Treasury in recent year, and the gold balance lodge stands lower than it ever has since species payments were resumed in 1876. The comminued drain on Treasury gold bears out the statements contained in these despatches within the past week or sethat gold is being withdrawn from the Treasury to onable its holders to purchase bonds under the circular of Secretary Caritale.

Washington, Jan. 20. The National Board of Trade Convention, which has been in sea sion here this week, adjourned sine die this afternoon after adopting resolutions in favor anternoon after adopting resolutions in favor of the Nicaragua Chand, the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter at one cent for two onness, and the referring of all intringement of national banking lams to the bestetary of the Trousury, he comprodies of the currency, and the inited States Trousurer as a commission in-lead of, as now, to the completeless along. THE HAWAIIAN INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Candless Tentifics in Direct Conflict with the Stonet Beport,

WARRINGTON, Jan. 20. - In the Senate to-day Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or.) gave notice of an amendment to the pending Hawaiian resolution. The amendment is to add these words: "And, with a view of restoring amicable relations between the United States and Hawaii, the present Minister of the United States to Hawaii

should be immediately recalled."
The meeting this morning of the Senate Committee engaged in investigating Hawailan affairs was very brief, the only witness being Mr. McCandless, who was called to finish his evidence given a day or two ago. The featimony of Mr. Metandless was in direct empflet with much of that found in the report of Commissioner Blount, and special attention was paid by this witness to the testimony of F Wundenburg, found in Mr. Blount's correspondence. This witness testified to the time when the station house, which was held by the Queen's troops, was surrendered, and said had landed and the Queen had been forced to yield, owing to their presence.

Mr. Met andless, as a member of the Committee of Fafety, was at the station house, and denied the accuracy of Wundenturg's state-ments. Mr. Wundenburg, although not a memher of the Committee of Safety, appears to have Leen in attendance at many of its meetings. In a statement he made to Mr. Blount he made certain references to the committee that Mct andless denied in toto and with emphasis. Mr. Wundenburg said to Mr. Blount:

Mr. Wundenburg said to Mr. Hiount:
During all the deliberations of the committee, and, in fart, throughout the who we proceedings connected with plans for the move, up to the final issue, the basis of action was the general understanding that Minister stevens would keep his promise in support the movement with the men from the lineation and the statement of anything the movement with the men from the disection and the statement of anything and with a roll knowledge of the lank of organization at all adequate to the understaking, that william the previous ascerance of support from the American Minister and the actual presence of the anisotron and statement of the American Minister and the actual prevence of the anisotron all sides trongs, no maving the model have been attempted, and if attempted, it would have been attempted, and it attempted to explore of death of the participants in a very short time.

Mr. McCandides and it prophy to this that his

domai taking resulting in the expire of death of the participants in a very short time.

Mr. McCandless said, in reply to this, that his position as a member of the Committee of Safety, in which he took a somewhat active part, enabled him to speak with an understanding of all the facts. He denied emphatically that there was collusion between the Committee of Safety and Minister Stevens, and denied that Mr. Stevens had made any promise that could be construed to mean that he would help the committee. Had the troops not landed, the result, he said would have been the same, although he admitted that it might not have been outer so early accomplished. In auroport of this statement Mr. Mecandless referred to the revolution of 1887, when the citizens rose in a like manner and mide demands upon the hing, with which he complied. This last uprising, Mr. Mctandless said, was the long-postroned wrath of a leopie who had been unjustly dealt with, and the corritors of a diovernment as corrupt and incompetent as that of the Queen and her Legislature was hound to be, sooner or later, secured. Mr. Mccandless denied that Wundenburg was passessed of sufficient knowledge to know all that the committee was doing, and safe that his statements were based upon his feelings and sentiments, which were inclined in the direction of the Queen and the royalist party.

The committees adjourned until Monday next.

The committee adjourned until Monday next.
Secretary Gresham has persuaded Senator Morgan that it is not necessary to call Minister Thurston as a witness in the investigation of Hawaiian affairs that is now being conducted by the Foreign Relations Committee, Committees of Congress are not permitted to communicate directly with members of the diplomatic corps, but have to address them through the Secretary of State. A week of tendary ago Mr. Morgan words a letter to Secretary Gresham asking him to invite Mr. Thurston to appear before the committee and tell what he knew about the Hawaiian revolution. No reply to that letter has ever teen received Mr. Gresham however, called on Mr. Morgan has informed his committee that Mr. Thurston will not be summoned, so that it would seem that Judge Gresham had persuaded the Alabama Senator that his testimony was not necessary.

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN.

The Argentine Republic's Gifts to the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 241-At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the presence of a distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen, which included Vice-President Stevenson and Gen. Schoffeld, Dr. Zeballon, the Argentine Minister to the United States, on behalf of his Government, presented to the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia a beautiful water-color painting commemorating the action of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the death of Abraham Lin-coln. The President of the Memorial Association is Chief Justice Fuller, and the membership includes Gen. Scholleid. The presentation was made in the art galiery of the association, 1,003 Massachuchange yesterday afternoon, observed the Hon. setts avenue. The picture represents William M. Evarts in William street, within a | the Goddess of Liberty encircling with her block of the Exchange. Mr. Evarts were the right arm the partly furled flag of the Argentine memorable silk hat which comes below his | Republic. Her left hand supports a fanciful

constitution adopted in 1855, was based upon that of the I nicel States. He said that the Argentine Republic considered Lincoln as a model republican as a worthy example to be emulated and imitated by the sons of the new republics of Spanish America. It decreed honors to his private and public virtues to his parity of soul, to the modesty of his origin, which he preserved even at the summit of human greatness, to that character which was ahonorable in peace and strong in war, and showed its appreciation of the love for his country and for humanity of which Abraham Lincoln always gave the highest examples to his contemporaries, the caude attention to the lact that in a difficult to other honors the powerful State of linears. Agres, "the New York of South America," gave the name of "Lincoln," to one of its most prospecious districts. At this rount the Minister presented a copy of the "Lile of Lincoln," which he had translated, in order that it might serve as a reading book in the schools and as an example for the young. At the end of the book was a bosen by ex-linearised Mirre, thus associating two of the most notable figures in modern Argentine history as united to honor the memory of tincoln.

Alex-Fresidod Stevenson accented the gifts on tehalf of the Memorial Association in a few well-chosen words. He was followed by tien. Schoffeld, who spice briefly, but cloquently, of Lincoln and the influence of his character and line of the Upon the generations yet to come.

ST. GAUDENS'S NUBE FIGURE.

The Artist, It Is Said, Refuses to Brape Young America on the Fair Meda Washington, Jan. 24. No formal reply has ret been received from Mr. St. Gaudens to the request conveyed to him through Secretary Cartisis for the draping of the figure on the reverse of the World's Fair medal. Friends of the artist in this city, who are understood to represent his views, say he holds that, while a nude ligure artistically powed as in his original design and not as in the counterfect representation of it, so as to convey no suggestion of impropriety, except to the prurient, would be accepted the world over as symbolical of the vicor of the great republic of the New World. To clothe that came with a loin cloth would be simply to indicate an aberiginal assure and to destroy all thele-yendedical artistic effect by a Suggestion of meaningless realism. Mr. St. fraudena sformal rerly is looked for within a day or two floarnived in the city this morning with a view of seeing Secretary Carlishs, and personally explanating his view as so the alleged impropriety of his design, which it is said he declines to modify as requested. nude ligure artistically poved as in his origi

Pensions Grunto'. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28t. Penatons have been

saved as follows to applicants from New York State:
Lingunal John Jones, Brooklyn, Louis Straumann, New York Heas ey & Tall Brooklyn, Increase Policy, Pouga, Schwarz, Detechara, Increase Strategy, Policy, Language, Taoland Straumann, Marchael Language, Taoland Straumann, Policy Control, Called Straumann, Policy Control, Research, Marchael Language, Sarahan John Straumann, Language, Sarahan Lalle Fisher, Language, Sarahan Lalle Fisher, Straumann, Sarahan Lalle Straumann, Lalle Straumann, Sarahan Lalle Straumann, Astronomy, Sarahan Lalle Straumann, Sara



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening arrength. Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BARING POWDER CO., 100 Wall St., N. Y.

ARMY OFFICERS AS INDIAN AGENTS Them by Civilians Would Not Worry Them.

Washington, Jan. 20.-The old contest over the selection of military officers in place of civilians to perform the duties of agents at the Indian reservations has been revived by a bill offered by Mr. Fickler of South Dakota. The new system of detailing army officers for this purpose was established by the last Congress, originating in the Democratic House. As there appear to have been no complaints against the success of its operation, as Commissioner Morgan, who strongly opposed it, has gone out of office, and finally, as the salaries of Indian agents are saved by this substitution of army officers who receive only their ordinary pay, which they would have in any case. Mr. Fickler's crusade will probably oncounter difficulties. But, on the other hand, he bas in its favor the probability that the War Department will not lift its finger to retain this perquisite, if such it may be called, for the precisely as it may see fit in the matter. The truth is that the question is altogether

different from what it was twelve or twenty years ago. In earlier days Indian hostilities were so frequent, and gave the army so much trouble, that it was naturally anxious to have the control of the red men in peace as well as in war. It thought that many outbreaks originated either in controversies between the agent and the Indians, or through the unfamiliarity of the former with the Indian character, resulting in neglect to read aright the signs of the times and to take adequate precautions. The notion of the army was that having among their number officers who had lived for years upon the frontier, such men ought to be better qualified to detect what was going on among dissatisfied Indians, was going on among dissatistical Indians, and also to judge of their probable conduct in certain contingencies, and of the motives and promises that would most influence them. It was inther believed that unruly Indians might hold in more respect a soldier, who could pressumably summon more quivaly to his aid a large military force. Hence the general view of army officers was that it might avoid much trouble if the entire supervision of the Indians should be turned over to the War Department.

his aid a large military force. Hence the general view of army officers was that it might avoid much frouble if the entire supervision of the Indians should be turned overto the War Department.

But now the motive that inspired anxiety for assuming these duties has almost disappeared. Indian hostilities have become the rare exception, and retraining to longer require extraordinary measures for avoiding them. The spread of railroad and telegraphic facilities makes the suppression of such hostilities much easier than it was twenty years ago. The army no longer needs to be constantly on the watch lest some fraud on the part of an agent or some incompetency in dealing with his wards shall bring on an Indian war. And tession the ways of neace, there is another consideration which makes the army as a whole take less interest in the new system recently established. The old proposition was that of turning over the agencies to the care of the War Department. The system now actually adoled is that of turning over army officers to take care of the agencies to the care of the Mar Department. The system now actually adoled is that of turning over army officers to take care of the agencies under the order of the interior Department. Thus it is the latter that gets the credit for any good work that army officers may do, while the former is deprived of the services of these same officers in their own commands.

It is no '-trange to find also, that such defails of army officers as have been made to indian agencies have been secured with some difficult. The law deeps to require that only army officers shall be selected, but that they shall be appointed unless the literact shall think it letter for the public interest to

army officers shall be selected, but that they shall be appointed unless the Frestdent shall think, it better for the public interests to choose a civilian. This discretion for the latter purpose has been exercised in various instances, and still it has not always been easy to secure army officers for the remaining agencies. In the first place, there are so many calls for officers to serve apart from their commands, unduly with the increase of the details as college instructors in tactics, that it is not always easy to find an officer that it is not always easy to find an officer

right arm the partly furied flag of the Argentine Republic. Her left hand supports a fanciful shield, which bears in illuminated letters the decree of Vice-President Paz, Issued June 2, 1805, on learning of the death of Lincoln. This decree directs that the national flag be kept at hal! mast over the Congressloyal chambers for the ensuing three days, and that the Senators and members of the House of Representatives will be in mourning for that period. The picture, which is about three feet long by two wide, is framed in gold wreath of laured About the easel upon which the picture rested were draued slik flags of the United States and the Argentine Republic, and where the two were joined was a self-oil in immortalies and initiated by the souns of the new word and initiated by the souns of the new portify of soul, to the mouthly example to be employed and initiated by the souns of the new portify of soul, to the mouthly of his country and lor humanity and showed Re appreciation of the word and surface the sound of the sound as a word to have a sound a san examine to the sound of the sound as an example for the young. At the souls and as an example for the young. At the soul of the book was a bosen by extraciled hire.

PROPOSED POPULAR LOIS.

Mr. Cummings Introduces a Bill for the Issue of Three P e Cent. Bonds,

Washington, Jan. 26. - Mr. Commings (Dem. N. Y. introduced in the House to-day a till providing for a popular loan by the issue of three per cent, bonds of small denominations. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in sums of \$10 and such multiples thereof as he may determine, coupon and registered bonds of the United States. bearing interest at the rate of Ther cent per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the annum, and redoculations. The blenkers of the Linted States after ten years from the date of their issue, orinormal and interest to be payable in come the interest payable quarterly. The aggregate amount of bonds besind under this set is list to exceed 2 intilusions, and none of the bonds issued are to be read at less than par and accrued interest in void. The secretary, in his discretion, pays effect the bonds authorized for sale at the various money order. For Offices and at the various money order. For Offices and at the various money order is authorized to be appropriated.

The Chinese Will Begieter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. There is no longer any doubt that the Chinese will register. A letter received from Mr. Weiterp, Collector of Internal Revenue for the San Francisco district, under date of Jan. 18, says that the Call trict, under date of Jan. 18, says that the Chi-nese in his district are registering very rapidly under instructions of the Six i emponies, so swed after consultation with the things Min-later. Commissioner Miller is very much gratified at the information, and expresses the printion that of the 110,000 things in the United States oractically all will comply with the amended forary law. Products two-thirds of the Chinese in the United States are on the Pacific coast.

The Top-heavy Gunboats to be Lengtheard WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. Orders have been sent by Secretary Herbert to the commandants of the New York and Portsmouth Navy Yards to prepare the gunboats Machies and Castine for sea, and to send them to Norfolk, Va. where they are to be lengthened and otherwise allored, in accordance with the plan sub-mitted by the Walter Stability Board for the removal of the top-neaviness of the two vesLIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WHY MR. MILLS WAS MADE A MEM-BER OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Nominations of Neveral New York Postmasters Confirmed Minister Thurs. ton at Mrs. Ceveland's Reception to the Diplomatic Corps-Tae Commission to Investigate the Needs of Our Past Office,

WASHINGTON Jan 201 In view of the comment that has been created by the report that Mr. Mills had been made a member of the Fi-nance Committee of the senate, Mr. Voorhees, thairman of that committee, to-day said:
The committee finds itself with a vast

amount of work on its hands, and, with the Tariff bill to be considered, every member will be needed. Mr. McPherson, unfortunately for himself and the committee, is ill and compelled to be away from the Senate for some time. A few days ago I received a letter from blm, in which he expressed his regret at his enforced absence and asked that, in view of the labor Absence and asked that, in view of the labor before the committee, some one be selected to fill his place on the sub-committee on the tariff. There is no available member of the committee for this work among the bemocrats, besides those who are already on the committee, and it became necessary to go outside the committee. That explains why Mr Mile will not as a member of the committee during the absence of Mr. McTherson. The service of a 2000 Pemocrat was needed to make up the loss oreas joined by the absence of Mr. McTherson, and Mr. Mills was selected."

Mrs. Cleveland held a recention this after noon from 4 to it for the members of the diplomatic corps and their ladies. It was practically matic corps and their ladies. It was practically an informal affair. The diplomatists entitled to west uniforms appeared in alignoon dress. Despite the pravailing snew storm, the attendance was large, the punctiliousness of the foreigners with regard to soon i functions being apparent in the presence of nearly every member of the corps. Fromptivat 4 whock therefore, and among the first being apparent in the presence of nearly every member of the copys. Fromptivat 4 o'cleck the guests began to arrive, anuamong the first comers was Mr. Lorin A. Thurston, the Itavatian Minister. With him was the becrefary of the Hawaiian Legation, Mr. Frank F. Hassings. The decorations of the parior for last night's recention to Congress and the instended the atternoon with some few closures. The receiving party stood in the Elite Hoon, the official apartment. Mrs. Coveland, was assisted by Mrs. Greekam, Miss Coveland, Miss Leiter, Miss Huddleson, and others.

The changes made by Secretary Carlisle in assistant chiefs of division in the Treasury Department were officially announced this morning. Burton T. Doyle of Tennesses, First Comptroller's soffice, appointed assistant chief of the warrant division, vice tharles H. Miller of Massachusetts reduced; Silas L. Lupton of Virginia First Auditor's office, appointed assistant chief of public moneys division, vice Jerome Wise of New York, reduced; Thomas T. Doran of Illinois, Second Auditor's office, appointed assistant chief of loans and currency division, vice E. L. Mills of Illinois, reduced; tharles M. Wetzel of Indiana, appointed assistant chief of the customs division, vice Andrew Johnson, reduced. All the new men arpointed are within the classified service at present and all those reduced baye been drouped into fourth-class clerkships at \$1,880 a year. Department were officially approunced this

The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was (S, of which 28 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths. Among the appointments were the following for New York State F. A. E. Hoetzker, Bensonhurst, vice C. C. Anderson, resigned; Luther Holmes, Cuyler, vice C. N. Knapp, removed; E. B. Mosher, Poular Bidge, vice D. Wheeler, resigned; H. D. Hunt, Preble, vice J. H. Cummings, removed; J. W. Griffin, Union Grove, vice Etephen Mann, removed.

The Postmaster-General to-day appointed commissions to make a thorough investigation and report on the needs of the New York and Chicags Fost Offices. The commissions will enter at once upon their work so that the changes and improvements recommended by them can be put into effect with the beginning of the next incal year. The commissions are composed as follows.

Chicago August W. Machen, superintendent of the free delivery service, Washington: R. L. Spangler of lithings, formerly of the Chicago Post Office, and James E. Stewart, inspector in charge of the Chicago division.

New York—August W. Machen, superintendent free delivery service, Washington: James Gavler, Assistant Postmaster, New York, and Watter A. Smith, superintendent free delivery, Brooklyn. tion and report on the needs of the New York

The Senate in executive session has confirmed the following nominations: William s. Suchanan of low a to be knyoy. Extraordinary and Manusier Dempotentiary of the United states to the Argentine Republic.

to the Argentine Republic.

A S himban, Appraiser of Merchandine in the district of Forland and communit, Mac. J. F. H. Reckwith, topic of the following at swanning, to a [J. M. Burks, Sarveyor of Customs at Savannin, to a [J. M. Burks, Sarveyor of Customs at Lincoln, Seb. University of Customs at Lincoln, Seb. University of Execution Conference Revenue. Salveyor of Customs at Limeuin, Neb.
Valentime Frickensen; (in Section of Internal Revenue
for he Iwanty-wighth district of New York,
Joseph E. Ur-Land, Entried of New York,
Joseph E. Ur-Land, Entried is also Malwhalt for North
linksin, Wifnath M Smith, United States Attorney for
Sentings, and Ture Brown, United States Attorney
for the Module district of Tenhossee.
Possings and Sent Sent Jersey R. L. Abright, at Madison,
and C. S. Alyes, at Hutherford,
New York, C. P. Hogers at Huntington; T. P. Heffer
man, at Donaris, Joseph Whiting, at Carthage, J. J.
Himbrowick, at New Patte, S. J. Josephan at Buile SingVice, D. S. Hannes, at Sandy Hill, J. H. Karl, at Skaneateles, and J. H. Spintan, as Pinsbing

In the Senate to-day Mr. Cullom presented and read a petition from eighty-two citizons of Streator. Iil. saying: "We cannot feed, clothe, and educate our families and compete against the poorer paid labor of Europe. We are proud and don't want to be humiliated by asking for charity. How would any of you like to go to a soup house and sit down to free soup? We have pride as well as you. We ask you to defeat the Wilson bill and we will take care of ourselves."

Various Other remonstrances against the Wilson Tariff bill were presented, and all were referred to the Committee on Finance. In the Senate to-day Mr. Cullom presented

The morning hour in the Senate, in which the Hawaiian resolution was to be taken up and discussed, was occupied by Mr. Call them. Fig. in a speech condemning the action of the Interior Repartment in giving lands in Florida to a railread company in violation, as he contented, of law. The Hawaiian resolution went over until Monday, with the various amendments which had been already offered to it, and with an amendment by Mr. Dolph Rep. Or treaturing the immediate recall of Minister Willis. The dilt to repeat the Federal Election laws was taken up and argument against it made by Mr. Dashous enterton to postpone it until next December was voted down. Year, 201 navs. 28. The Senate at 535 adjourned until Monday. the Hawalian resolution was to be taken up

The House members of the new Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee will meet to-morrow night for organization. The toilowing Representatives have so far been selected to represent their States on the committee: Paniel N. Lockwood, New York; Moses T. Stevens, Massachusetts; John T. Heard Missouri; George W. Shell, South Carolina; William S. Forman, Illinois; Parness Compton, Maryland; Albert N. Berry, Kentucky.

PROTEST AGAINST THE BILSON BILL. The American Protective League Sends a

Petition to Congress. The American Protective League has issued a petition to Congress. in which it save that it represents millions of citizens interested in the protection of American labor and American industries, profoundly impressed with the wide-reaching disaster, which must come apon the American records should the Wilson bill Lecourse in new. The League protests against the bill

attained the bill . He came it is had mages and rained correspond their some of the read of what mages must have an account of their some is what mages must have and to him each of the mage the work had not one two people. He made at their is a close at one profession of their came at their is a constant of their account of their came at their came of a constant of their came accorded of a constant on their came accorded of a constant on their came accorded of a constant of their came accorded of a constant of their came accorded of a constant of their came accorded on the came accorded to the cam gets early. Bridge to a prime me rate they form for the area it is fully to a prime me rate they form for our standards which will not make and principles of substitutes a manage and belong the risk than a sample to carrie the markets of the managed of the transfer of our or was. The perition is signed by Fresident Cornelius S. Ries First Vice Fresident Le Grant R. Camon, Transmirer bester Griswold, F. M. Ives, and Wiltur F. Waksman. It was forwarded to Washington hast night.

Rannanymo, Fa., Jun. 24. Congressman 8th lev's resignation was received at the Freez ive Department this morning. Gov. Pattison has given no intimation as to when he will issue a writ for a special election to fill the vacance. There is a belief here that Mr. Sill ley may be induced to withdraw his resigna-

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, Wiren she had Children, she gave them Castoria

SPECIAL TO-DAY

ONLY. WE WILL SELL



BIERMAN.HEIDELBERG&C Broadway.

Herald Bui'ding.

B'way and Ann St. dust Below With St. HE SWINDLED CLERGYMEN.

The Scheme by Watch Robert S. Reynalds Got Small Sums from Ministers

Norwalls, Jan. 26. Hollert S. Reynolds of Fast Norwalk was arrested last night by Government Post Office inspectors from Boston charged with using the mails for the perpetration of fraudulent schemes, and he is now in the New Haven sail awaiting a preliminary hearing to-morrow before United States Commissioner Wright. Farly in Januuary letters addressed to Miss Carrie B. man were received at the Norwalk Post Office. old Postmaster Unbbell did ner know of any such person as Carrie B. Seaman, and when the letters to her address came thick and fast he thought that something was wrong. His surpleions were condensed two weeks ago, when the heavy M. M. Wratt of the Norwalk Methodist courch marked to him a letter of inquiry that he had received from a Methodist eleggyman on long Island. Enclosed was a letter from Miss Seaton. It said that her father had died recently leaving a large illurary composed principally of religious works, and which it was bus wiss should be distributed among clearwages who might express a desire to possess some of them. Then followed a long list of the names of standard works which the writer said she would forward if the eleggyman addressed cared for them and would send intellect and repeat the express charges.

Fostmaster Hubbell notified the chief Post Office inspector at Boston, who nedered that all letters addressed to Miss Seaman beheld. He soon found that the young man who called for them daily was a resident of Last Norwalk. A deputy inspector arrived in Norwalk early this week, and, with the assistance of the local nostal officials soon field the arrived on Thursday, and last night be arrested beynolds in the East Norwalk Fost Office.

Evenolds is the only son of George Reynolds, who lives at 40 Van Zant avenue. Young Reynolds made a confession. At the South Norwalk Post Office he has received numerous letters aidressed to Hattis. A. Wells, most of them, it is presumed, containing money. At the Fast Norwalk office he had eashed two postal notes for small amounts, signific the receints Frank R. Roberts. The Reynolds family moved here from Chicago several years ago, but the son, who is a clockmaker, worked in Waterbury and elsewhere and rarely came home. the letters to her address came thick and fast he thought that something was wrong.

ago, but the son, who is a checkmaser, in Waterbury and elsewhere and rarely came

THE CARDINAL'S PETITION DENIED.

New York Courts Can't Empower the Cathos-ile University to Make This Mortgoge, Justice Barrett denied yesterday an applica-

tion made by the trustees of the Catholic Uni-versity of America, located at Washington, for leave to mortgage its property in this city for \$40,000 to J. B. Kissam. Want of jurisdiction is the ground of denial. The petition of the trustees, at the head of which is the name of tardinal Gibbons, shows the object of the university to be to establish

an institution in Washington where, at the present, the Pall of Philosophy is building. Money must be raised to carry on the work. The university has property in this city on the east side of Riverside avenue, 450 feet north of 122d street and running to Charemont avenue, which it secured on April 15, 180). The trustees voted to horrow \$40.00% on this property, pay off claims of \$27.000 against it, and devote the rest toward the completion of the Hallo I Philosophy. The university has other property in this city, the District of Coumbia, and Long Branch of the value of \$1,000,000, with personal assets estimated at \$500,000, with personal assets estimated at \$500,000, the total amount of its limitities are stated to be \$18,000 secured by a note of the university, disting larrett says. university has property in this city on the east

Our jurisdiction depends upon the statute, and fereign corporations are are not embraced therein. Under the statute the Court is required to make a proper order as to the disposition of the proceeds of the sale. No order that we might make against a foreign corporation in this regard could be entered. The proceeds of a cale would be taken to the foreign jurisdiction and then applied as the corporate authorities might deem it. But I place my declination to grant this order upon the distinct ground that the power is not incidental to the right of the foreign corporation to purchase and self real estate within the State, but is a special power conferred by statute upon the fourt to be exercised only with regard to corporations organized under the laws of this State.

B. I. CUTTING AN EXECUTOR

He Qualifies Under Ili - Grandfither's Will, Dated to 1887.

Robert L. Cutting qualified yesterday before Probate Clerk Washburne of the Surregate's office as executor of the will of his granufather. Robert L. Cutting who died in the early part of 1887. An order permitting him to qual-ify as executor at this late day was granted by Surrogate Fitzgerald upon the application of Lawrers Boomem, Hamilton, Becket, & Hansom, of which firm ex-Surrogate Ransom is

the counsel. The order was granted upon an affidavit made by Robert I. Cutting in which he states that his grandfather's will was admitted to probate by the Surrogate of this county in March. 1887. I indective eleventh paragraph of that will the testator appointed his wife, Juliana Cutting; his brother, Walter I. Cutting and his two sens. Robert I. Lutting and walter tutting as executors. By a codell he named his nephow William Bayard Cutting, and his grandson linkert I. utting as executors, giving the latter the right to qualify upon reaching the age of 21 years.

Young Cutting never qualified, and has never renounced his right to letters testamentary under the will. He I now 3-years of age and lives at 12. West liftly fifth street, and expressed a desire to qualify under the will. This privilege was granted to him to-day, and he was sworm in a date.

The terms of voing Mr. Cutting's father's will have not vet been made public. made by Robert I. Cutting, in which he states

Carpenters Who Are Strey They Streek. A number of carpenters, who struck by order of the walking delegates, on the new annex to the Produce I schange building are now kicking because they were ordered out. They say ing for an ivent and bigging and that in any case as they belong to the Brotherhood of Carpenfers which provides that no write shall be ordered until an avenue is made to with the employers the strike's unconstantional. They are going to return to work, and if interfered with by the Board of Walking Beleggies they say they will take the matter to the courts.

Will Jersey City's Secret and Water Board le fudicted f

The Hudson Coul Grand Jury has taken up the charges against the lorser City Street and Water Pearl upon which Mayor Wanser would have removed the commissioners but for the refusal of troy. Werfs to concur in his decision. Momeors and employees of the Board were seducible transfer and it was runnered attout the travious sessions, and it was runnered attout the Court Bouse yesterday affection that it dictionants had been ordered.

Charles Coghtan Ras a Cold.

Charles (oghlan, the actor, who has been iff at the Colonnade Hotel for the past few days, was said to be very much improved vesterday.

was said to be very much improved vesterday. He is not vot allowed to receive viaitors. Depends of the Hoffman House, who is artending its logitish was seen restorday by a Silvitariories. Hasaid has beard about a story that Mr. Ceghian had an attack of his congiting lasting mearity forty mours. If such is the case I sim but aware of it. He has a severe cold, but I expect work he will be out in a day or two.